NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1827. No. 50.

HORTICULTURE.

From Memoirs of the Mass. Agricultural Society.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CANKER WORM.

BY WILLIAM DANDRIDGE PECK.

Admiranda levium dicam spectacula rerum.
In tenui labor. . . . VIRG.

The natural history of Insects is viewed by the greatest part of mankind, with a supercilious eye; and they are considered as trifles beneath the notice of so dignified a being as man. To cultivate a knowledge of insects, merely for their splendid plumage or gorgeous colours, is indeed a contemptible employment; but to inquire into the purposes of their being and the part they are destined to perform in the economy of nature, is to study the wisdom of that omniscient Being, whose mandates they execute with the greatest exactness.

The labours of the Silk-Worm and the Bee, are immediately beneficial to man, and these are cultivated with profit. Many others, by thwarting is arrangements, arrest his attention; but beide these, the wonders of the insect world are ittle noticed.

The Silpha *Vespillo*, or Carrion-Beetle, discovers small carcases, and three or four of them, with united industry, excavate the earth for their reception, and this in obedience to the wise laws of the Creator, lest the putrid effluvia should infect the air.

The Libellulæ or Dragon-Flies, are beneficial to man by destroying the venomous musquito and other noxious insects, to which they are more fatal than the Lion to the inhabitants of the wilderness, or the Shark to the natives of the ocean.*

Several species of Hemerobius or Louse-Lion, as well as the Coccinellæ or Lady Flies, feed on the Aphides which infest plants, an obvious and odious disease of garden vegetables.

Nature† has instituted in every branch of the animal and vegetable creation, certain checks, by means of which she prescribes their limits. Among Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, and Insects, are found individuals which live by rapine, and prevent the too great increase of the objects on which they are destined to prey: But the office of keeping within due bounds the numerous subjects of the vegetable world, and more particularly, that part of it which does not yield food to herbivorous quadrupeds, is committed to insects.

These animals "although individually minute, yet taken collectively, are of prodigious bulk, and their effect is equally great. They are so many animal ministers of nature, appointed each to its peculiar task, preserving a due proportion among plants; destroying superfluous dead and putrid matters; and finally becoming in part, the food of other animals; but principally of birds."‡ How destructive is the small Weevil to grain? the Grasshopper in dry seasons to grass? the Bruchus *Pisi* or Pea-Weevil to peas? the minute Chrysomelæ or Turnip-Flies to turnips, and other plants of the same order? Every husbandman can answer.

Trees which from their height are inaccessible to quadrupeds, entertain a great number of insects.* This remark applies to fruit trees in general; but particularly to the apple tree. This valuable tree which is most cultivated, and which produces a wholesome liquor most generally used in New England, gives food to many of the insect tribe, and probably all that inhabit it, are not yet detected. The consideration of two of them, the most obvious and destructive, is the object of this paper. They are both of the Moth (or, as they are commonly called, Miller) kind.

The first seems very nearly allied to the Phalæna *Neustria* of Linnæus It is of a cinnamon colour, with two oblique stripes of white on the upper wings, of which the hindermost is $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the other; the lower wings have a single one, and the under sides of all the wings are marked by a single stripe of the same colour in the same direction The female insects are nearly twice as large as the males.

The first appearance of these in the *larvæ* or caterpillar state, is commonly in the beginning of May, when there may be seen on some small branch, a small white web like that of a spider, but more dense. If this be opened it is found to contain a great number of minute caterpillars.—Under this web they are concealed, except when they go out to feed at the extremity of the branch and when they leave it, they draw as they proceed, a silken fibre along their path which serves to guide them back. As they advance in age and size they enlarge their nest by weaving a new web, parallel to the former one, and when arrived at their greatest growth, the web acquires a diameter of eight or nine inches.

If cut through at this period, it will be found to consist of numerous silken layers, filled with the excretions of the caterpillars. Until the feeding state is over, they leave and return to their web, with considerable regularity, resembling in this respect the larva of the Phalæna processionea, described and figured by Reaumur.† Toward the end of June they cease to feed and are seen wandering on the trunks of the trees, on fences, &c. in the vicinity. After a good deal of exercise, they insinuate themselves into any interstices they find, and weave around them a cod or cocoon like that of the silkworm. The chrysalis or pupa state, now succeeds to that of the larva, the coat of the caterpillar is thrown off, the skin immediately under it hardens into a shell of a dark brown colour, and thus it remains torpid, until its final change comes on. In about a fortnight the shell bursts at the head, the fluid which surrounds the insect in it, exudes through the fissure, and dissolving the silk, makes an aperture for its escape. The moth now comes forth furnished with four wings, and the creeping sluggish worm is transformed into an active inhabitant of air, and is in the most perfect state of its being.

Thus transformed, they are adequate to the continuation of their species. They celebrate their nuptials, and in August deposit their eggs, which may be found in a mass, surrounding the small twigs in form of a ring, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, in colour somewhat resembling the bark.

Each of these clusters of eggs is deposited by a single moth; when deposited she surrounds them with a kind of varnish in which a bubble is formed over each egg. They are thus perfectly secured from any injury by snow or rain. These eggs are hatched the same autumn, and the larvæ are perfectly formed, though they do not burst from the shell until the month of May following.

The larva is of a dark colour, somewhat hairy and furnished with sixteen feet. The head is black; the sides of the body variegated with fine, intermingled, blue and yellow lines; above these a waving, interrupted, yellowish line runs the whole length of the body; next above this a series of black spots, each including a small blue one, one of which spots is placed in each segment. On the back is a white line extending the whole length, and on each side of this line is a longitudinal area of small, interrupted, waving, yellow lines on a black ground.

They grow to the length of an inch and three quarters. The trees most subject to injury from these are the Apple, the Cherry and the Peach.

They are extremely voracious, and assisted by those hereafter to be mentioned, in some seasons and in some situations, have entirely stripped the Apple trees of their verdure, and given them in June the aspect of December.

Nature has with equal wisdom and beneficence, restricted both these insects to the production of a single annual progeny.

The other insect which seems to have attracted more attention than the former, is far less in size, very different in its economy, and commonly known by the name of Canker-worm.*

The perfect insect first presents itself to our observation. Let us therefore notice it in this stage of existence, and trace its offspring until it arrives at the same.

These insects appear in the spring earlier than any other of the moth tribe; about the middle of March: Their rise, however, from the earth will be delayed or hastened according to the temperature of the atmosphere and state of the soil.

They are found under a double form, the males being furnished with, and the females, being destitute of, wings. This circumstance necessitates the females to ascend the tree by its trunk in order to deposit their eggs upon the branches. The males by their wings resort to them, and are found in the evenings hovering round the trees.

In three or four days after they begin to rise, they are found sub copula. This office is performed in eleven or twelve days after their first appearance. The males die and disappear.

In thirteen days the females deposit their eggs. These they place in the crannies of the bark, in the forks of small branches; and where there are spots of moss upon the smaller limbs, they seem most fond of insinuating themselves into the cavities between its leaves. For this purpose the females are furnished with a tube through which

* Linnæi Oratio de Insectis.

† Vis illum Naturum vocare? non peccabis.—Est enim ex que nata sunt omnia, cujus spiritu vivimus. Senecæ Quæst. Lib. II. XLV.

‡ Linnæus.

* Linnæus. † Memoires des Insects, vol. ii. tab. 11.

the egg is passed, with which she investigates the apertures in the bark or moss, and ascertains their depth. Grasshoppers in the same manner intrude their eggs under the roots of grass. Each female lays at a medium an hundred eggs. The ultimate purpose of their Being thus performed, they die.

The egg is elliptic, one 30th of an inch in length of a pearl colour, with a yellowish cast ; as the included animal advances in ripeness, the egg assumes a brownish hue ; in twenty days is of a lead colour, and with a moderate magnifier the larva may be seen to move in the shell.

On the twenty first day the larva breaks from its prison, is one line in length, and furnished with ten feet, six anterior and four posterior.

In moving from place to place they draw up the hinder feet to the breast, bending the body into a semi-circle, and then extend the body to take a new grasp with the anterior feet, thus seeming to measure the space over which they pass. From this circumstance they are called *geometræ*, and in English, loopers, span-worms, inch-worms, &c.

They are commonly hatched about the time that the *red currant* is in blossom, and the apple-tree puts forth its tender leaves.

Having thrown off the shell, they move about with great activity in search of food, and having arrived at the extremities of the branches or buds, begin to feed on the pulpy parts of the leaves, and if a leaf be taken from the tree at this period, and held against the light, it appears perforated with numerous small apertures like pinholes. Each individual acquires its full growth in about three weeks, and in this term casts several skins, each succeeding coat being of larger dimensions than the former; the number of these, and the space which intervenes between their changes, is not ascertained. As they pass through these stages they become more and more voracious, and in the fourth week are more destructive than in all the former periods of their existence.

They are continually spinning as they pass from place to place, and attach the thread to their path ; hence if a branch of the tree be struck, they are seen suspended in the air by a silken fibre like that of the spider, by means of which, when the shock is over, they ascend to their former station.

Being furnished with fewer feet than other caterpillars they are more exposed to falls, and while they are secured from injury by the thread they emit, they are also, by being able to regain their position, in some measure confined to their native tree.

Immediately beneath the mouth is a conical papilla, from which the fibre which suspends them is emitted.

Their ascent when thrown from the tree is slow, and performed by bending the head and anterior part of the body back, until the feet in the third segment can reach the thread, which they grasp, then bringing the head forward, they seize the thread with the jaws ; thus continuing to fold it up until arrived at a resting place. They pause at intervals if the ascent is long.

This part of their economy has suggested to some persons the expedient of breaking the threads, by striking with a stick between the suspended insects and the branches of the tree, and it is said that those which thus fall to the earth never rise to the tree again. This is probably the case with those that fall from branches most remote from the trunk.

On the twenty-sixth day from their quitting the egg, they begin to cease from feeding, and descend by the trunk of the tree ; when arrived at its foot, they with great labour penetrate the earth near it to different depths ; and this appears to depend in part on the quality of the soil, and in part on the vigour of the animal.

In grass land they are found from one to four inches beneath the surface, and when the trees stand in ploughed land, if the soil be loose, they penetrate to the depth of seven or eight.

Some individuals from an inscrutable cause delay this operation so long, that the chrysalis state comes on before they are able to penetrate the earth. These perish for want of that equal moisture which those beneath the surface enjoy.

It has been observed above, that they descend by the trunk of the tree ; all which descend in this manner, enter the earth near it. This is their natural and regular course, and hence the greatest number of them is found within a circle, whose radius extends four feet from the trunk. But some will always be found at a greater distance, according to the area which the tree covers ; for if dislodged by wind or accident, at the time when they are about to seek the earth, they cover themselves near the spot they fall on. In recurring to the structure of the female insect, we see at once the reason why they are naturally confined to a small circle.

The larva or caterpillar is, when full grown, about nine lines long ; the head pale, marked on each side with two transverse blackish stripes ; the back ash-coloured, marked lengthwise with small, interrupted dusky lines ; the sides blackish, with a pale line along the length of the body ; there are two white spots on the last segment of the body ; the abdomen or under side is ash-coloured.

The chrysalis is near five lines in length, about a line and a half in diameter, of a light hazel colour, oblong and pointed at one end.

The chrysalis state comes on in 24 hours after the larva has penetrated the earth ; and it appears that the insect is soon perfect, since a course of warm weather has been found to raise some of them from the earth in the month of November. While they are in chrysalis, they are uninjured by frost.

Their natural and regular time of rising is about the middle of March, but happens sometimes as early as the twelfth, and is sometimes retarded to the twenty-fourth, according to the warmth or coldness of the season. They continue to rise for a longer or shorter time according to the greater or less depth at which they lie, and the extrication of the frost from the earth : commonly from twenty to thirty days.

The antennæ or horns of the perfect insects are setaceous. The body of the male is of an ashen-umber colour, almost five lines in length ; extent of its upper wings one inch, two lines.

The wings ash-coloured, with three obscure, blackish, transverse stripes, and a small dash of the same color at the tip. The under wings are of an uniform colour, and rather lighter than the ground of the upper ones.

The body of the female is nearly four lines in length, ash-coloured, and marked on the back, with a brown list extending from the thorax to the tail. She is destitute of wings. Legs dusky, with white joints.

Like others of the moth kind, they are active only in the night ; and in the day time sit close to the bark of the tree, whose colour is so similar to theirs, that they are not seen without near inspection.

There appears to be a great affinity between this insect and the Phalæna *brumata* of Linnæus ; but that is twice as large as our Canker-worm.—It is described and figured by Reaumur in his Memoires des Insectes, vol. ii. tab 30, fig. 8, 9.

The writer of this paper believes the Canker-worm has not been observed by any systematic Entomologist ; in conformity therefore with the rules of Natural Science, and until some abler hand shall attend to it, he is inclined to call it Phalæna, *(vernata)* geometra seticornis, alis cinereis, fasciis tribus obscuris, fuscis ; posticis immaculatis : femina aptera.

The food of insects of this order in their perfect state is honey, which they draw from the bottoms of flowers through a long tongue or proboscis. There are many, however, which are destined only to the continuation of their species ; these have no tongue. Of this kind is the Phalæna vernata.

The principal check provided by Nature, upon the too great increase of this insect is the Ampelis Garrulus of Linnæus, called by Mr Catesby the Chatterer of Carolina, and in the Rev. Doctor Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Cherry-bird. This bird destroys great numbers of them while in the larva state. Another check is a disease which may be called Deliquium, and is probably occasioned by a fermentation of their food. In this disease the whole internal structure is dissolved into a liquid, and nothing is entire but the exterior cuticle, which breaks on being touched.

The canker worm is said to have been observed first in the southern states, where it is probably a native. It is certain it must be spread by some means independent of itself, since the female, by the privation of wings, is forbidden to range.

It may have been introduced into New England by the importation of trees from the southern States, on which the eggs were deposited ; or disseminated in the larva state, in all populous parts of the United States, by falling from trees upon carriages and travellers passing under them. This conjecture is rendered probable, by its being found in all places which have intercourse with such parts as are infested with it ; and by its being unknown in new settlements.

It is principally found on the Apple ; but has been discovered on a Plumb-tree, which stood very near an Apple-tree.

The above Essay took the premium of 50 dollars.

POTATOES.

We have, at various times, said much about the importance of attending more than we have ever yet done to the qualities of our potatoes as food ; to their fitness for the table. We may be said to eat the worst potatoes in Massachusetts [not Maine where they have the best] of any State which pretends to raise them.

The old red Cranberry potatoe was a good one, and was thought to be extinct. Last year we met with them again very large and fair, but their goodness was gone. The history given to us of them was, that when they had nearly run out

here, they were sent to the eastern part of Maine, where they revived and flourished, and were sent again to Boston. We bought a bushel or two, and planted them; they produced miserably, and were utterly worthless. We consider them as run out.

The Chenango potato, a Pennsylvania variety, we earnestly recommend as valuable for the table. It is remarkably early; very fair sized potatoes can be had from them in sixty days.

We had till this year supposed that their great excellence consisted in their being fine in summer and fall. We can now add that they continued fine till the 30th of May, and are now, on the 6th of June, better than any we have.

We have spoken highly of the Foxite potatoe, which is the great favourite in Pennsylvania, where it is preferred to the Chenango. It is a late potato, and not so showy as the Chenango. We had supposed that the Foxite was a variety produced in Pennsylvania, but we find them claimed as a New Jersey production by Mr Buck of Bridgeton, New Jersey. In a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, he says, "with respect to the Foxite potato, I can truly say that they deserve all the commendations you have heard of them; they are certainly the finest potato cultivated in this country, remarkably white and mealy; and to use the expression of a gentleman with whom I was conversing on the subject, and who has raised them for some years, '*they are* as much *superior* to *other* potatoes as the best superfine wheat flour is to common rye flour;' the only objection to them is, that they are poor bearers, and yield so badly as to discourage their cultivation. We grow another potato here called the Mercer potato, which is next in repute for the table and yields bountifully."

So far Mr Buck's authority, which we can confirm from experience in all points, except that we have found it a very fair bearer. But until we can come to the European rule, which is to select the best eating potatoe for the table, and resting contented with small crops, we shall never have good ones for our tables. Every good variety of potato in France, Great Britain, and America, are small bearers compared with the coarser, or what we may call the cattle sorts. The mangel wurtzel beet is a much greater bearer than the blood red, yet who would put the mangel wurtzel on the table? We can furnish those who may be disposed next year or the present to try the Foxite or Chenango with seed potatoes. There is a celebrated potato in Rhode Island called the *Elam*, which we have now under trial here.—*Mass. Agric. Repos.*

From the New York Statesman.

THE PARENT PLANT OF THE POTATOE.

Samuel L. Mitchell to Nathaniel H. Carter, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society.

Dear Sir—I this afternoon received, through Dr Tinslar of the U. S navy, two dozen tubers or oblong and roundish roots of the wild potato. He brought them from their native region in Chili.—They are perfectly distinct from the species which grows without culture on certain high lands in Peru; more especially those of St Lorenzo island, The latter are shagged, with little roots like hairs. and have their eyes or sprouting points at one extremity only; while the former are smooth, and have germinating spots distributed over much of the surface, like our common potato.

There has been considerable discussion, you know, concerning the origin and derivation of this esculent vegetable. It has been inquired with some solicitude, what is really the country of the Solanum tuberosum? and where does it exist without cultivation at the present day?

I consider the articles I have received, as affording answers of a satisfactory kind to both questions. The potatoe, whence our domestic stock is derived, is an inhabitant of South America, and is at this time thriving without human care or protection in Chili.

The species are small; some of them being not so large as nutmegs. Through inadvertence, they have been kept on ship-board until now, and some of them have pushed forth shoots.

Their appearance confirms the statement made by Joseph Sabine, Esq. in his memoir on the native country of the wild potatoe, as printed in the fourth volume of the London Horticultural Transactions, page 349, &c. with figures of the tubers.

Our fellow-citizens have now an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes; and, by just distribution, some of our cultivators may make a fair experiment. I think the season is not yet too late, as the object is rather to determine the botanical character than to procure a crop. For attaining this end, our samples must not be kept for exhibition too long, but be soon committed to the soil.

I congratulate you on this occurrence, as shedding a benign light upon this department of phytological and agronomical science; and on the manner by which it has been brought about.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

From our correspondent at Philadelphia, we have some account of the cheese market; and as a large portion of our readers are farmers, who depend principally on the productions of their dairies for a supply of their wants, we hasten to lay before them such information as we possess. It appears that there was on hand, in Philadelphia market, on the 2d inst. from 400 to 500 casks of old cheese, averaging about 200 lbs.—*in* all say 75,000 lbs. The following are extracts:

"There was rising of 50 casks sold at auction yesterday, at from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb.—most of it from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

"We made an estimate the other day, and found that the enormous quantity of 200,000 lbs. of cheese had perished in this market, the last year, by fire and the heat of the season; 150,000 lbs. we can reckon at twice—which ought to be stated, for the purpose of showing that too much cheese is made. 150,000 lbs. has actually been destroyed by fire and hot weather, and there is still an overplus of at least 65,000 lbs.

"This is only the state of our market; the other markets New York and Baltimore, have been glutted all the year, and can tell of large quantities that have perished besides."

200,000 lbs. of cheese comes to $20,000, at ten cents a pound. The protecting duty, or duty on foreign cheese, it 9 cents a pound. [Am. Farmer.]

EMPTY PONDS.

This is a proper season for emptying ponds, and cleansing rivers; for, being early in the summer, you will afterwards have an opportunity of turning the mud over, and thereby sweetening it, and laying it into the proper state for bringing on the land. This is a partof husbandry too much neglected by many farmers; but advantage should always be taken of it by a good husbandman, when he is lucky enough to succeed a great sloven; for then he will probably find all the ponds, &c. full of rich mud.

It is improbable that pond mud, especially if there is a stream into the water, should ever fail of proving a good manure, when judiciously used. The method of managing it, which has been found the most beneficial, is the following:

As soon as the mud is dry, and hard enough to spit, turn it over, and three months after, mix it with a quantity of chalk; if lime is cheap and plentiful, it will be an excellent management to add about one-tenth the quantity of mud in lime. Let the whole be mixed well together, and in September turned over again, and spread upon pasture or meadow land in October.

[Young's Farmer's Calendar.]

A simple, effectual, and expeditious Mode of destroying the Green Fly and other Insects. By Mr Thomas M'Laurin, Gardener, Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire.

Sir,—In the present dry season, so favourable to the production of green fly that their numbers are almost unprecedented, the following method, which I practise for their destruction, may perhaps not be unimportant to some readers of your valuable Magazine.

I procure, from the tobacconists, liquor expressed from tobacco, to every gallon of which I add five gallons of water; this mixture I, with, Read's garden syringe, sprinkle over the trees, putting it on the finest rose, and being careful to wet all the leaves; this operation is performed only in the hottest sunshine, as the effect is then much greater than when the weather is dull. In this manner I have, this spring, with five gallons of liquor, reduced as above stated, cleaned seventeen peach and nectarine trees, twelve of which average seventeen feet in length and twelve in height. The black glutinous insect, provincially called blight, so destructive to the cherry trees, is destroyed in the same way with equal facility.—I have also found, upon trial, that the grubs which attack the apricot, may be destroyed almost instantly by immersing the leaves infested in this liquor.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious manner of destroying the above insects which has come within my knowledge, and to those who have not seen the operation performed the effect produced is almost incredible. Roses, and, in fact, any plant liable to be infested with green fly, and situated where tobacco smoke cannot be used with effect, may be easily cleaned by dipping in or sprinkling with tobacco liquor, as circumstances may render most convenient.

When trees have got so bad that their leaves are much curled, some of the flies, being protected within the curl, will escape: in this case more force must be applied to the syringe, and in a day or two the trees should be looked over again, and whatever part of the leaves has not been wetted should be washed with a painter's brush; but a careful person will render this process unnecessary, by taking them in time.

The liquor costs in Nottingham 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. M'LAURIN

Bunny Park, Nottingham, May 22. 1826.

[Gardener's Magazine.]

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

An article in our last may serve to give some idea of the importance of the Woollen Manufacture to the people of this County. By reference thereto, it will be seen that eleven factories, situated in the towns of Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge and Grafton, when in full operation, will manufacture *two thousand one hundred and fifty* yards of sattinett, *one hundred* yards of kerseymere, and *three hundred and thirty* yards of broadcloth per day, making a yearly aggregate of *six hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and fifty* yards of sattinett, *thirty-one thousand three hundred* yards of kerseymere, and *one hundred and three thousand, two hundred and ninety* yards of broadcloth. Estimating the average value of these goods, per yard, at seventy-five cents for sattinett, one dollar for kerseymere, and three dollars for broadcloth, the yearly value of the woollen goods, manufactured in these four towns alone, will be *eight hundred and forty-five thousand eight hnndred and eighty-two* dollars. Is this business of no importance to those places? Will it make no difference whether they bring into the towns and distribute, annually, near a million of dollars among the farmers, or lie idle and go to ruin? Let the flourishing appearance of every thing in the vicinity of the establishments in operation, contrasted with the symptoms of deterioration in the neighborhood of those that are idle answer.

The above estimate is of but a minor portion of the woollen manufactures of the County. In Fitchburg, Leicester, Oxford, Dudley and Southbridge, there are not less, we believe, than fourteen or fifteen factories, some of which are extensive and well known establishments, such, for instance, as those of the Wolcott Company in Southbridge, Slater & Howard's in Dudley, and the Leicester and Bottomly Companies in Leicester. Beside these, there are a great number of others, in various parts of the County, capable of doing an amount of business sufficient materially to enhance the value of all kinds of property, and to afford inducements for our increasing population to remain among us, in preference to migrating to other parts of the country.—*Worcester Spy.*

NEW PATENTS.

Chairs, &c.—The ingenuity with which some of the mechanical arts most nearly connected with the conveniences and comforts of life are improved, often attracts our attention and claims our admiration. And among the individuals who have distinguished themselves in this way, we have not met with any one so persevering and successful as the person of whose new inventions and patents we now propose to give a short account.—Mr. Pratt is already well known as the patentee of solid leather trunks; of a means to secure luggage on carriages, and several other very useful things; but his latter works, in our opinion, go far beyond these in skill and utility. We shall first speak of a library chair, from whose soft and elastic embrace we dedicate these lines to its praise. This is certainly the *beau ideal* of ease and luxury; and with what material does the reader suppose it is stuffed? It is of iron! iron wire!! This, complicated and twisted into spiral forms, like baked horsehair, composes the seat, the arms, the back of Mr. Pratt's very Easy Chair. Down itself could not be more gentle, nor caoutchouc more springy. For the invalid it is invaluable; yielding to pressure, yet never settling into solidity or lumpishness; and having another rare advantage, that of not heating the body reposed on it. For sofas and beds the same material may be advantageously employed; and from what several eminent medical friends have stated to us, we have no hesitation in saying, that for health as well as pleasantness, this invention is superior to any thing applied in the same way. One laughs, indeed, at first, at the idea of sitting or lying on iron furniture; but a very short trial soon convinces us that there is much of real enjoyment in this novel substitute for wool, hair, or feathers. Its application reminds us of a story of Lord ——, who, building near a great slate quarry, found his architect employing slate for chimnies, for floors, for shelves, for a hundred purposes. "Why, what the d—l do you intend to do with slate next?" cried his lordship to the *artist.* "Make bed curtains, my lord," was the answer.—And so with iron; we should not be surprised to see it made into bed curtains, or even into artificial noses when needed.

But Mr. Pratt's next invention is still more important. It is a mechanical apparatus forming a ship, coach or chair, the object of which is to prevent (and it must in a great measure prevent) that distressing malady sea-sickness. The frame is disposed something like the compass; but the contrivance is so perfect, that the chair or coach swings and yields to resistance in *every direction,* so as completely to neutralise the effect of a ship's motion! The interior of the cushion or seat is farther constructed on a novel method to counteract the plunging motion of the vessel—that is to say, it resembles the delightful and classic articles which we have just been describing—chairs which always retain the same shape, and beds that never require making!!! We are sorry that we cannot, in words, give a perfect idea of the very curious spiral screw by which Mr. Pratt has achieved the universally accommodating action of the ship chair (a matter heretofore deemed impossible in mechanics;) but at his repositories in Bond street and Regent street we have no doubt but those who are induced to inquire more particularly, in consequence of this notice, may have their curiosity gratified.

A NEW INVENTION.

A person by the name of Moorhouse, a shoemaker by trade, and who lately arrived from Annapolis, has exhibited to some of the master mechanics in his trade, a machine, which he says is an invention of his own. The object of it is to crimp or to block the upper leathers of boots.—This operation is now done by placing the leather upon a kind of last, made for the purpose, stretching it out with pincers, and giving a shape by fastening it with tacks. This operation is not only difficult, but when the material is stiff and unpliable, often proves very tedious. The purpose of the machine is to accomplish the labor at once, and we are told that it does so very effectually. He sailed yesterday morning for the States, with the intention, as he said, of obtaining a patent from Washington, and Mr. Wilson, who embarks in the Corsair for Greenock, has purchased his claim, and carries the model along with him, intending to secure a patent-right in England, should the invention not have been before conceived and fashioned there.—*Halifax paper.*

MILK.

Among the modern improvements in farming the dairy has of late years, been very much neglected. So much of the profit of breeders depending upon the facility with which the milk of the cow may be reserved during the sucking time of the calf, the following substitute, used in Germany for the natural food of the young progeny, may be acceptable to our country readers.

Let as much water be heated on the fire as the calf will be disposed to drink; and, when it boils throw one or two handfuls of oatmeal* into it, and after continuing in that state for one minute, take it off and let it be cooled to the temperature of new milk, when one or two pints of skimmed milk are to be added to it. With this beverage the young animal will fatten and thrive prodigiously: the milk of the parent will be applied to the dairy, and the intelligent farmer will immediately discover the great advantage to be derived, in the produce of the dairy, from such an expedient.

Ed. U. S. Gaz.

FLOWERS.

The New Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colours on the same stem:—Split a small twig of elder lengthwise, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time; surrounding them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth, properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produces them.

Sewing silk has been raised and manufactured by a lady in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, North Carolina, which is pronounced equal in every respect to any imported silk.

A company with a large capital has lately been formed in New York for the purpose of settling sugar plantations in Florida. The editor of the St. Augustine Herald, thinks it a project that must prove successful.

In boring for water in New Jersey, at the depth of 185½ feet, the contents of the auger indicated marine shells, wood petrifactions, &c. The whole distance was marked with similar appearances, strata of clays, quicksands, and wood and shells. The sands only furnishing water.

June Frost.—There was a severe frost on the night of the 1st inst. at Greensburg, Penn. which totally destroyed the beans and corn in the gardens and fields. The frost was also severe at Chambersburg, but uncommonly so at Somerset, where the "fruit is generally destroyed, the corn frozen to the ground, tender plants generally, and it is feared the rye crop has suffered materially."

Strawberries.—Mr. Daniel Kochersperger, of Francisville, in the district of Spring Garden, brought to market on Wednesday last a box of strawberries, containing about twenty quarts, which were supposed to average two inches in circumference. They were sold to one individual at fifty cents a quart.—*Guernsey (Ohio) Times.*

---

* "Indian meal" will do as well.

SLAVE LABOUR.

"I was coming up from Washington City the other day, and stopped at the half way house; when presently there came through a lot of thirteen horses, on each horse a negro, and each horse's shoulders a bag of oats. They came along at a very slow walk, and stopped at the tavern well.—I asked them how far they had come, and was answered 'half a mile,' and that each horse was to be watered; and that then they would proceed to a field, at some distance, to sow these oats. I remained half an hour, and when I left, they had not finished watering the horses. I said to myself, here are thirteen horses worth each $60—and 13 negroes each on an average $300—say *a capital of* $4680 *of ready cash*, employed in seeding *a field of oats!*—*Quere*—What will these oats cost the cultivator of them on such a system? I presently passed a small new house, and about 30 acres, well fenced and divided into four fields; and in one field were a white man and two lads planting potatoes; the father dropped manure from a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, (good beef;) one boy dropped the seed from a basket, and the other covered the hill before the manure became *sun dried* and impoverished. Thinks I to myself, this man will be able to undersell his wealthier neighbour in potatoes and oats too, if he make any, or else his neighbour will lose money.

I trust, Sir, that instances of oat-sowing, such as I have named above are rare in our state. I am glad to be able to say they *are* rare, and becoming more rare every day. You will agree with me, I know, that such management can bring upon its conductors nothing but speedy ruin.

If the man who possesses 20 negroes, sells 15 at $300 each, and also 1000 acres of land, at $15 per acre, he will soon be able to invest $20,000 in good stocks, which will yield $1200 a year toward his maintenance; and the residue of his lands will increase in value by the neighbourhood becoming settled and cultivated. He will have time to cultivate properly his 500 remaining acres, more or less, and be rid of his troublesome negroes." [Am. Farmer.]

The following account of the *Tunnel under the Thames*, is from the letter of a friend now in Europe:

"The Tunnel is open for the admission of visitors, the distance of three hundred feet, in one of the arched entrances, on paying a shilling—thro' the other arch way, the work is carried on without interruption to the labourers. At its entrance a Steam Engine is employed in letting down all the materials required in the work, and also in working a number of cars on a railway, by which the clay, gravel, &c. is brought up. 520 feet of the Tunnel are completed, (more than one third, and something less than half the whole distance.) The centre of each arch is 15½ feet above the carriage way, and the width of each archway is 13½ feet, 3 of which is intended for a footway. The depth of water over head is 36 feet, at the highest tide. The Tunnel has an inclination from the extremes to the centre of 4½ feet in the distance of 100 feet. At present, [14th April last,] they are working within 12 feet of the bottom of the river, which is the nearest approach to the water on any point in the work. Of course there are but 12 feet of earth between the river and the labourers under it. The arches are built of brick, three of which placed longitudinally, constitute the thickness of the arch. The interior is lined or covered with Roman cement, and lighted with great brilliancy, as it is, with gas, the appearance is as beautiful as it is novel. The number of persons engaged at work is 280, who divide the day and night equally between them. The receipts amount daily to ten pounds sterling from visitors. When finished it will, it is supposed, cost about 300,000 pounds sterling—less than one half the amount expended on several of the bridges on the same stream."—*Lancaster Journal.*

FOR RAT CATCHING.

For premises infested with rats, prepare from six to ten wooden traps such as are commonly used for taking muskrats and rabbits in the country, place them where the rats run most frequently.—Get a phial of oil of caraway, one of oil of anniseed, and a very small quantity of the oil of rhodium—the latter is costly, and but little of it needed. Perfume the sides and top of the boxes with the caraway and anniseed, and with the end of your finger touched to the rhodium make a few dots on the bottom.—Take stale bread and grate it, mix it up with some drops of the caraway, evenly, and place a single handful of it on the middle of the lower box board, under the place where the pan or trap platform is to be set—keep the boxes thus baited, fastened open for two nights—the two succeeding nights set the traps so they will not spring, and put the like bates on the pans. On the fifth night set the traps thus baited, *prepared for springing*. Sit with a dark lanthern in the room or place where your traps are, and as soon as you hear a lid fall, take up the trap, cover its mouth with a bag, and empty the rat or rats into it—kill them by dashing the bag against a post or the floor: reset the trap and continue until the "custom" ceases—Be careful not to suffer a rat that has been caught to escape; if you do you will get no more that night. By this process 300 rats were caught in this city in one house, and in one night by two persons, during the revolutionary war. As these vermin are unusually numerous and troublesome in the city, this receipt, which is the old secret of the London and Liverpool rat catchers, is published for the benefit of those who prefer a little trouble, to a great annoyance.

[N. Y. Times.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1827.

TEA KETTLES.

The noses of tea-kettles sometimes are so beset with a sediment, consisting of lime or plaster of paris, derived from hard waters, as to become almost, if not altogether impervious. This substance, it is said, may be removed by the following method: Take one quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting, put it into the tea-kettle, when full of water, and boil it for an hour, or until the impediment is removed.

BAKED BEANS AND SAL ERATUS.

Some people, who are fond of the flavor of the Yankees' favorite pork and beans complain that this dish, though equal to ambrosia in other respects is apt to become acid on the stomach, causing the heart burn, besides being flatulent, &c.—Now, we are assured by a lover of substantial aliment, that a little (quantity not ascertained) of a certain cheap alkaline called sal eratus, (to be had of almost if not altogether all druggists,) put into the beans while cooking, will divest them of the obnoxious qualities above specified; and some people who can not eat beans cooked in the common methods find them perfectly palateable, digestible and wholesome when duly macerated and properly baked, boiled, or seethed with the alkaline lixivium aforesaid.

RING WORM.

An esteemed friend says, common lamp or blubber oil applied to the part affected will cure the ring-worm. Try it and see.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Strawberries should be pinched off between the finger and thumb; peas should be gathered with one hand applied to retain the stem firm, and the other to tear asunder the foot stalk. In all cases of using a knife be careful to leave a sound section on the living plant. In taking up potatoes with other roots be attentive not to injure the skin or epidermis, as on the preservation of this depends their retention of juices, beauty and keeping. Apples, pears, &c. should be gathered in the middle part of a dry day; not in the morning before the dew is evaporated, nor in the evening when it begins to be deposited. Plums readily part from the twigs when ripe: they should not be much handled, as the bloom is apt to be rubbed off. Apricots may be accounted ready when the side next the sun feels a little soft upon gentle pressure with the finger. They adhere firmly to the tree, and would over ripen upon it and become mealy. Peaches and nectarines, if moved upwards and allowed to descend with a single jerk, will separate if ready; and they may be received into a tin funnel lined with velvet, so as to avoid touching with the fingers or bruising. The time for gathering fruit is to observe when it begins to fall naturally. Another mode of ascertaining when it is ripe is to raise the fruit level with the footstalk; if ripe it will part readily from the tree. A third criterion is to cut up an apple of the average ripeness of the crop, and examine if its seeds have become brown or blackish; if they remain uncoloured the fruit is not ready for gathering. Unripe fruit never keeps so well as that which nearly approaches to maturity, being more apt to shrivel and lose its flavor.

Potatoes, turnips and all similar roots which it is desired to preserve beyond the season of planting need only be sunk in pits so deep that vegetation will not take place. "A pit," (says the Farmer's Magazine) "filled with these roots to within five feet of the surface, and the remainder compactly closed with earth, and kept quite dry, will keep one or more years in a sound state and without vegetating. For convenience of using, there should be a number of small pits, or rather of large pots of roots, so buried at a little distance from each other, as that no more may be taken up at a time than can be consumed in a few days.—The mould or compost ground will, in general, be found a convenient scene for this operation; and for a small family, pots contrived with covers, or with their saucers, used as covers, may be deeply immersed in a large shaded ridge of earths to be taken up, one at a time, as wanted." These methods of preserving roots were prescribed for Great Britain, where the frosts of winter are less powerful than in our climate. But vessels sunk in the soil in the bottom of cellars, or other places,

partially if not wholly secured from frost would no doubt prove useful for preserving roots in, either in warm or cold weather. "Henderson of Brechin," (says Loudon) makes use of the ice house for preserving "roots of all kinds till the return of the natural crop. By the month of April" he says, "the ice in our ice house is found to have subsided four or five feet; and in this empty room I deposit the vegetables to be preserved. After stuffing the vacuity with straw, and covering the surface with the same material, I place on it case-boxes, dry ware casks, baskets, &c.; and fill them with turnips, carrots, beet roots, celery, and in particular, potatoes. By the cold of the place, vegetation is so much suspended that all these articles may be thus kept fresh and uninjured, till they give place to another crop in its natural season."

"In Poland they preserve cucumbers, &c. by salting and then immersing them in casks at the bottom of a deep well, where the water, preserving nearly the same temperature throughout the year, impedes their decay.

Some English writers on horticulture recommend to preserve pears by placing them in jars between layers of dry moss, inserting a plug, and sealing it with melted rosin. The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, art. *Hort.* says, "James Stewart preserves his choice apples and pears in glazed earthen jars, provided with tops or covers. In the bottom of the jars, and between each layer of fruit he put some pure pit sand, which has been thoroughly dried on a flue. The jars are kept in a dry, airy situation as cool as possible, but secure from frost. A label on the jar indicates the kind of fruit; and when this is wanted or ought to be used, it is taken from the jar and placed for some time on the shelves of the fruit room. The less ripe fruit is sometimes restored to the jars, but with newly dried sand. In this way he preserves Colmars and other fine French pears till April; the Terling till June; and many kinds of apples till July, the skin remaining smooth and plump. Others who also employ earthen jars, wrap each fruit in paper, and in place of sand, use bran."

Apples which are intended for use, according to Deane's New England Farmer, should be suffered to hang on the tree as long as they are safe from frosts.

Mr Knight says "the most successful method of preserving pears and apples, which I have hitherto tried, has been placing them in glazed earthen vessels, each containing about a gallon, and surrounding each fruit with paper; but it is probable that the chaff of oats, if free from moisture or any offensive smell, might be used with advantage instead of paper, and with much less expense or trouble. These vessels being perfect cylinders, about a foot each in height, stand very conveniently upon each other, and thus present the means of preserving a large quantity of fruit in a very small room; and if the spaces between the top of one vessel and the base of another be filled with a cement composed of two parts of the curd of skimmed milk, and one of lime, by which the air will be excluded, the later kinds of apples and pears will be preserved with little change in their appearance from October till February and March. A dry and cold situation in which there is little change of temperature, is the best for the vessels; but I have found the merits of the pears to be greatly increased by their being taken from the vessels about ten days before they were wanted for use, and being kept in a warm room; for warmth at this as at other periods accelerates the maturity of the pear. The same agent accelerates its decay also; and a warmer climate cannot contribute to the superior success of the French gardeners; which probably arises only from the circumstance of their fruit being the produce of standard or espalier trees."

Carpeting of excellent quality is made near Hartford: and a Portsmouth paper states that there are for sale in that town, specimens of carpets manufactured at the Great Falls Factory in Somersworth, of so firm and even a texture, and with figures and colours so varied and beautiful, that the merchants could hardly believe they were of home manufacture.

A specimen of the *New Zealand Flax* plant, 5 feet 3 inches in length, has been left at the New England Farmer office, by Mr Robert Wyatt of Boston. An account of this plant may be found in the New England Farmer, page 340 of our current volume.

A writer in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine states that the roots of couch grass are regularly washed and sent to market, at Naples, as food for horses. The writer had some of these roots sent from Naples, which proved to contain more nutritive matter than the roots of English growth.—Dogs eat the leaves of this species of grass to excite vomiting.

Salt.—In the state of New York $2,000,000 are invested in salt works, and 600,000 bushels, weighing 75 lbs. to the bushel, are annually made. In the interior this manufacture is carried on by boiling the water of the salt springs, and on the sea coast by the process of evaporation from the sea water. The duty on imported salt is 20 cents a bushel, and yields a revenue of $600,000.

North American Review.—The July number of this work contains articles on the following subjects:—Krusenstern's Voyage and Researches—Greece and the Greek Frigates—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Milton's English Prose Works—Insurrection of Paez in Colombia—M'Culloch's Political Economy—Spoliations of the French prior to 1800—America—Novel Writing—Morton's New England's Memorial—Gadsden's Address to the Florida Institute—Dwight's Oration on the American Revolution—Tillinghast's Address on Domestic Industry—Common Schools in New York—Jackson's New Method of Teaching Languages—Exhibition of Pictures at the Boston Atheneum—Memoirs on Adams and Jefferson—Price $5.00 per annum.

PLUMS, PEACHES, &c. HOW KEPT FRESH THROUGH THE YEAR.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use. [*English publication.*

Measures are now in operation to obtain the active co-operation of the Wool Growers, and Manufacturers throughout the Northern and Middle States, in an appeal to Congress for relief.

MILK.

"*An easy method of removing the taste of garlic, or of turnips, from milk, and thus preventing it in butter.*

"As the dairy is found of much importance to the agricultural interests of this country, the following is offered to the public through the medium of your miscellany. The object of the present essay, is to avoid an inconvenience to which our dairy is subjected, and to convert it into an advantage. The following plan is recommended, as a method of removing the garlicky taste from milk, and producing sweet good butter, in place of that which is generally considered so disagreeable.

"When the milk is new from the cow, pour one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapour may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into the churn altogether, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, when managed in this way, will be quite sweet. The plan here proposed is founded on analogous experience.

"The feeding of cows on turnips communicates a disagreeable odour and taste to the milk and butter; but in many parts of Britain they make excellent butter from turnip-fed cows, by a plan similar to the foregoing. The bad taste of the turnip consists in some volatile substance which is evaporated by the hot water. Garlic is much of the same nature, but probably more volatile.—Biscuit, baked from garlicky flour, has no taste of garlic; but soft bread or a pudding of the same flour, retains it strongly, having both experienced an imperfect evaporation."

Should you think the above worth the insertion, and would favour it with one, perhaps it might be the means of giving instruction to some who may profit. [Monthly Mag.]

Voyage to Green Bay.—The steam boat Henry Clay has lately sailed from Detroit on a trip to Mackinaw, Green Bay, &c. Among the passengers were Gov. Cass, Generals Scott, Brady, Col. M'Kenny of the Indian department, and several gentlemen and ladies.

Great Emigration.—A petition has been forwarded to London, signed by 2310 *heads of families*, praying to be sent out to the British colonies.

The water broke into the Thames Tunnel on the 18th May. About 160 men were at work in making the excavation when the alarm was given. They were all fortunate enough to make their escape, although some of them were near being drowned. Large quantities of clay, a great proportion of which was in bags, were lowered down into the river to stop the opening into the tunnel, which was at last effected. On the 24th the water of the tunnel, which had been filled to the level of the river, was pumped out, and the brick work, although it had been so long exposed to the ebb and flow of the tide, was found entire and uninjured. Mr. Brunel, the manager of the works, thought that in a day or two the excavation would be resumed.

A Virginia paper calculates that there are 188,000 useless dogs in that state, which consume provisions sufficient to support as many hogs, which would be worth at $5 each $940,000. Each useless dog, he adds, would probably kill one sheep per year, on an average, which at $3 each would be $564,000. Thus making the maintenance of useless dogs in that state amount to $1,504,000, more than three times the amount of the tax of that state. The estimate may be exaggerated but there is doubtless much truth in it.

Silk Worms.—We saw a few days since, about *thirty thousand* silk worms at the house of Pliny Earle, in Leicester. They are now three weeks old, and are about an inch and a half in length, and the size of a large, full grown, apple-tree caterpillar. The skin is brown and destitute of hair or any other covering. In about ten days more they will commence winding the cocoons, and, in six weeks from the time of their hatching, they will nearly or quite all have done eating. They are fed several times during the day, and, if kept supplied with fresh leaves, will eat most of the time, but what is very singular, although they have no eyes, as soon as it is night, they elevate their heads, become motionless, and will eat no more till morning.

The Mulberry is now beginning to ripen, and it is, therefore, the right time for those, who wish to make experiments in the cultivation of silk, to look out for seed.—*Worcester Spy.*

The New York Morning Courier contains the following notice of an arrival. There was one in Washington city of as novel a nature the other day. A merchant had received one hundred barrels of flour from Rochester, (N.Y) by the canal. It was of the first quality. During the last war Virginia flour was carried to Rochester and the vicinity, and the carriage alone was nearly double the cost of this article and transportation. So much for internal improvements.

Arrivals Extra.—Among the novelties of the day, and the wonders of our canal navigation, are the arrival, at New Haven, last week, of the canal boat Enterprize, Capt. Gillet. of 33 tons, with 34,000 shingles and 14,000 feet pine boards, and also a flotilla of 20 canoes, lashed together four abreast, from Ithaca, in this state, via Albany and the Erie canal. The presence of these useful articles at New Haven is very gratifying to the friends of internal improvement in that vicinity, and cannot fail to have its effect on the spirit and stock of the Farmington, Hampshire and Hampden canals.

The Season.—From the abundant rains which have fallen, during the last three or four weeks, it is calculated, that the crops of hay, as well as early vegetables, will be very prolific. There is also the most flattering prospects, that the latter harvest will be crowned with equal success, since the earth has been so completely saturated with showers, as to endure a much longer drought, than is usual in this part of the country. To these benefits, we have an additional blessing, in the great degree of health which generally prevails in this part of the country.—*Bath Inquirer.*

——"Think, oh! grateful think!
How good the God of Heaven is to you,
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields."

Gen. Wadsworth, of New-York state, is said to have 13,000 sheep on his farms.

The poor taxes in England nearly equal the revenues of the United States. The amount levied last year, in England and Wales, was nearly thirty millions; and even that sum fell short two or three hundred thousand dollars of the actual sum expended for maintaining the poor.

A batch of twenty new Peers, it is said, will be created before the adjournment of Parliament; and that Mr Canning, Mr Brougham, and Sir Francis Burdett, will be of the number.

Earl Grey, one of the most staunch whigs in the House of Lords, is opposed to the new administion. He has also said, that Mr Canning did not call South America into existence, but that the United States preceded him, in recognizing her independence.

The tory opposition of the English Parliament is now called the "*Orangemen.*" They have set up two daily evening papers, to counteract all the other portion of the London press.

A grand *Ship Canal* is to be made from London to Portsmouth. The project will have the support of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and several other public establishments. The canal is to be 150 feet in width and 30 in depth. The expense is estimated at four million pounds, it will employ 20,000 workmen for four years.

It is believed that there have been at least 30 cases of kidnapping in our city and county in the last 2 or 3 years. Of these, 4 children and one woman have been restored, one it is ascertained has died, but a hope is entertained by the gentlemen in Mississippi, who have been so instrumental in the cause, that 15 or 16 more may be recovered. Tne residue it is feared, are doomed to slavery for life.—*Phil Gaz*

Agricultural Books.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, an invoice of Agricultural Books, for sale, among which are

The American Gardener's, or, a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the Making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers. By William Cobbett.

The Gentleman and Gardener's Calendar, containing directions for the cultivation of the kitchen and flower garden, green house, nursery, orchard, &c. for the United States. By Grant Thorburn.

The American Gardener's Calendar, adapted to the climates and seasons of the United States. By Bernard M'Mahon.

The Florist's Directory, or a treatise on the cultivation of Flowers, Dahlias, &c. with beautiful coloured engravings. By Samuel Curtis.

Treatise on the cultivation of the Carnation, Tulip, Pink, Tuscan Rose, and other flowers, with engravings. By Thomas Hogg, florist.

Treatise on the improved culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. with fine engravings coloured after nature. By Thomas Haynes.

The Fruit Grower's Instructer; or a practical treatise on the cultivation and treatment of fruit trees. By G. Bliss.

An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture, with practical remarks on their destruction. By G. Sinclair.

The Farmer's Calendar, &c. with engravings. By Arthur Young, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy.

Deane's New England Farmer.

Farmer's Assistant.

Lorain's Husbandry.

Agricultural Libraries furnished on as advantageous terms as at any place in the country.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

Potatoe and Corn Hoes.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a few dozen more of Wilson's Patent Steel Spring Potatoe and Corn Hoes highly recommended as a superior article for digging potatoes, hoeing corn, and many other purposes.

Likewise a few doz. Darby's Patent Scythe Rifles.

American Elm Seed.

Cash will be paid at the New England Farmer office for four bushels American Elm Seed.

Gunpowder

Constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by E. COPELAND, jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

			FROM	OT
APPLES, best,		bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,		ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do.			95 00	96 00
BEANS, white,		bush	1 62	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,		bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,			8 12	8 37
" No 2, new,			6 75	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,		lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk,			7	10
skimmed milk,			3	6
FLAX				
FLAX SEED		bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St		bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee,			5 00	5 25
Rye, best,				
GRAIN, Rye		bush		80
Corn				60
Barley				1 00
Oats				43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,		lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection			10	15
LIME,		cask	70	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern		gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,		bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do.			10 75	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do.			10 50	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bush	1 75	2 00
Clover		lb.	8	9
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash			33	45
do do unwashed			20	25
do 3-4 washed			28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do			25	30
Native			20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort			33	37
2d sort			25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort			29	32
PROVISION MARKET.				
BEEF, best pieces		lb.	8	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			8	9
" whole hogs,			5½	6½
VEAL,			6	8
MUTTON,			5	10
POULTRY,			10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,			13	14
lump, best,			16	18
EGGS,				12
MEAL, Rye, retail,		bush	80	90
Indian, do.			85	90
POTATOES,			25	30
CIDER, liquor, (new)		bbl.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

Sent from England to America.

[BY MRS HEMANS.]

Yes, rear the guardian Hero's form,
On thy proud soil, thou Western World?
A watcher through each sign of storm,
O'er Freedom's flag unfurled.

There, as before, a shrine to bow,
Bid thy true sons their children lead,—
The language of that noble brow,
For all things good shall plead.

The spirit reared in patriot flight,
The virtue born of home and hearth,
There calmly throned, a holy light
Shall pour o'er chainless earth.

And let that work of England's hand,
Sent thro' the blast and surges' roar,
So girt with tranquil glory, stand,
For ages on thy shore!

Such through all time the greetings be,
That with the Atlantic billows sweep!
Telling the mighty and the free
Of brothers o'er the deep!

Mothers.—Erasmus says, "the safety of states depends upon three things—upon a proper or improper education of the Prince—upon preachers—and upon schoolmasters." He might have added "upon mothers;" for the care of the mother precedes that of the schoolmaster, and may stamp upon the infant mind characters of virtue and religion which no man can efface.

The Devil outwitted.—A poor woman in Montreal received a Bible from the British Agent in that city. A Romish Priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for the Bible—she declined taking it.—He then offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars; she still declined, he left her.—The next day, he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbours, under such conditions, that the priest could not obtain them.

A writer from Hamilton, Ohio, says, the Apple-Trees there, average 15 bushels of Apples to a tree! and that Corn this year will give about 80 bushels to the acre.

We learn from Pittsburgh, that a company of practical mechanics have arrived from England, and are about to establish a *Porcelain Manufactory* in the vicinity of that city.

In one year 65,000,000 of eggs were exported from France to Great Britain; the duty on which amounted to 100,000 dollars.

Epilepsy.—Dr Borie, the physician of the hospital Versailles, has for some time been very successfully exhibiting mugwort and the cherry-laurel in cases of epilepsy. A great many poor patients have been perfectly cured by the remedies; the discovery of which seems likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

[London Literary Gaz.]

Symmetry.—The father of the celebrated Paul Jones was gardener to Lord Selkirk, and amongst other peculiarities, was remarkable for his great fondness of what is called symmetry. Thus, if he planted a shrub in one part of the garden, he would set another in a corresponding situation for symmetry. At the end of the lawn were two summer houses exactly alike. One day his Lordship walking in this place, saw a boy's head peeping out of each. 'Ha, Mr Jones, (said he,) who is that boy locked up there in the summer house?' 'Please your lordship, it is a young rogue that I caught stealing in the orchard, and I've locked him up till your Lordship came.' 'But,' (said his Lordship) I see your son's head in the other summer house—he has not been stealing surely.' 'O no, my Lord, I only put him there for symmetry.'

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion, as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven? "Vell den, (said he) ven we ride our wheat up Alpany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest; put I don't tink it makes much tifference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir pusiness—*if our* WHEAT *pe good.*"

When I was a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?"—I replied, "When he has a thousand pounds."—He said, "No."—"Two thousand?"—"No."—"Ten thousand?"—"No."—"Twenty thousand?"—"No."—"A hundred thousand?"—Which I thought would settle the business; but he continued to say—"No." I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has, and that is never."

Maxim.—In eternity there is nothing to gain: nothing to lose. All is either gained or lost for ever. In time, there is an eternity to gain, or an eternity to lose. Not an instant here, but tells in the account hereafter. Life places you in that pregnant crisis, between a world of mourning and a world of joy.

Hamilton's Travels in Colombia.—I was amused (says Col. H.) by a story told me by an English officer in the service of Colombia of one of his soldiers, who was an Irishman:—Paddy walking one day through the streets of Caraccas, chanced to see a dollar on the ground; he kicked it one side with much contempt, exclaiming with an oath, 'I came to the Americas for gold; I'll not tarnish my fingers with silver coin."

He, who never changed any of his *opinions*, never corrected any of his *mistakes*; and he who was never wise enough to find mistakes in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse them in others.

It is easy to be upright in prosperity, it is the day of adversity that proves the heart.

It is a brave mind that exults not over a fallen foe,—it is a weak, that tramples on him.

Mr Stringer has paid £400 and 30 marks, to be excused as sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Wit, without knowledge, is a sort of cream which gathers in a night to the top, and by a skilful hand may be soon whipped into *froth*; but once scummed away, what appears underneath is only fit to be thrown to the hogs.

Curious Fact.—It has been justly affirmed by some writers on natural philosophy, that a certain quantity of water, however small, may be rendered capable of exerting a force equal to any assignable one, by increasing the height of the column and diminishing the base on which it presses. Dr Goldsmith observes, that he had a strong hogshead split in this manner. A small but strong tube of tin, twenty feet high, was inserted in the bunghole of the hogshead. Water was then poured into the tube till the hogshead was filled, and the water had reached within a foot of the top of the tin tube. By the pressure of this column of water, the hogshead burst with incredible force, and the water was scattered in every direction.

When Sheridan was making one of his great displays in Westminster Hall, he observed Gibbon among the auditors, and complimented him by some allusion to his "luminous pen." An acquaintance afterwards reproached Sheridan with the insincerity of his compliment, and wondered how he could use the word luminous. "O, it was a mistake," said Sheridan, "I meant voluminous."

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most approved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Red Top, Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta. The *Yellow Stone* is one of uncommon excellence, and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, White *Globe*, Green Round, and *Yellow Aberdeen* or *Bullock* are preferable. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also, Yellow Ruta Baga, or Russian Turnip, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependence may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radishes, suitable for growing the three ensuing months. Prickly or Fall Spinach, Long Prickly and Early Cluster Cucumber; also the genuine Girkin or West India pickling Cucumber, one of the finest pickles.—The seed of the *Scull Cap* may yet be sown to advantage.

At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. Catalogues furnished gratis. July 5

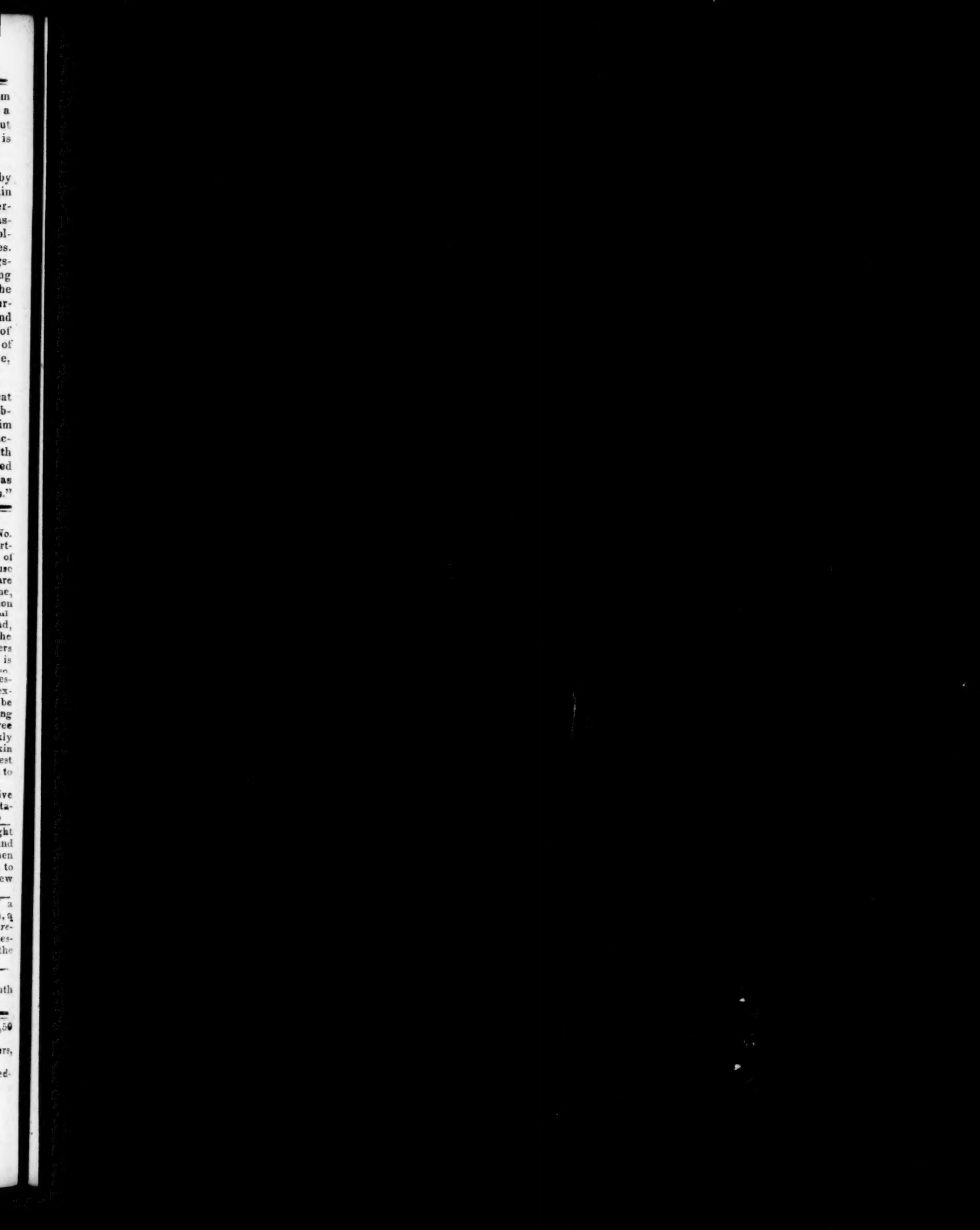
ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge $20, and $1,00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at $2,50 per annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.